peated in the most positive terms that neither the Pan-Electric Company nor its members had anything to do with the affair. Mr. Van Benthuysen wrote to the President September 28: "The petition for the Government suit against the Ball Telephone Company was not signed by a single person helding stock in the Pan-Electric Telephone Company." The secretary and attorney of the Pan-Electric Company made a similar statement. But the investigation of this committee has established out of the mouths of these two witnesses, and oy dorments which they produced, that those preferees were false.

WHAT THE FACUS SHOW.

WHAT THE FACTS SHOW, fects now developed are these: In July, 1895 the National Improved Telephone Company was litizating at Pitts surg with the Bell Com-Mr. Young, secretary and attorney of the Panciric, went there, heard the argument and decision favor of the Bell Company, and said that in his opin, on the record there presented, the defendant could
succeed. The results of this visit by the Pan-Electric
rescutative to Pittsburg, July B-10, 1885, and suitaeant consequences, were agreements by which the two
porations, therefore bitterly hostile, combined to
tithe Bell Company. These agreements were signed
tender of Harris, vice-president of the company. In
tiny they agreed in terms to do their utunost that the
partment of Justice should lend them the name of the
ted States and make their counsel to be its counof record. To this confederation the Pan-ElecCompany avowedly contributed its "influence"—
was all it had—and the other contributed what it
was evidence which had cost \$75,000 to collect.
contract provides: favor of the Beil Company, and said that in his opin-

contract provides:
hereas the variets bereto, the sait National Improved
phone Comeany, and the said Pan-kiecoric Telephone
phone Comeany, and the said Pan-kiecoric Telephone
phone to be administed by the phone comeand that the said states are the telephone Comare a states are the American Reit Telephone Comsituation of the 'inited states to do so
souther stippilated and agreed that should they succeed
wing a suit brought by or in the name of the tovernment,
lawvers of said party shall be case ed as counsel of
on its and said, and every possible agreement shall be
by the contracting parties to carry it to a successful
rission.

And it is further supplied and action may shall use of contracting parties nor their area as no attorneys shall use of gert any influence whatever to bring about a di continuance ter instance of said iting atom before final decree a said be set in the extension of a difference and mutual agreement mean the terms thereof it being the under the adequation to be companies untal arrive to settlement, dismissal or hand minent of the said herein provided for.

Mr. Carey Young, secretary, treasurer and attorney of he Pan-Electric Company, and who arranged the con-

can Electric Company, and who arranged the con-ic and bushiess, testifies;
and to him (Mr. Van Benthuysen) if you bring that sort unit a simple suit, really by the tovernment atone; and success. If you will open up the whose question of tele-tic everybody, and everybody can come is and put you be a templome. But, I said, I you have a Government and, you should have one at our relation, so that we can rount. And that was the reason, or open the reasons we were forming this consoliation between the Pan-tric and amonal improved or Van Heathursen, on-nothat we alone could high this suit and eave the bat-of the compant's our in the cold, so to suck, and not de-curselves as well as the Bell Company. That was one or reasons, and this record slows, it whe that letter was drawn from the Interior Department at that time. That done on my divice.

ny advice.

' wards, you wanted to use the Government's

's name only, while you nore the expense and
smit!

' hat was all,
own interest! A.—that was all the purpose I

com interest! A.—that was all the purpose I

the vortex own interest! A.—that was all the purpose I had in the world.

Q—for our private interest! A.—Yes sir.

Q—for our private interest! A.—Yes sir.

Q.—for our private outplannants you could not be boutht of could you? A.—ba, I don't say that; it may be every fellow mas in; price, and if they would give me my price I don't say! I would not accept it.

The sailt was not wanted to be tried, but to be "settled," They were so sure of this that they agreed beforehand about the division, and the opinion each had about the readiness of the other to accept "his price" was such that they stipulated twice over that neither should betray his ally.

GARLAND CONSENTS TO THE CONTRACT. GARLAND CONSENTS TO THE CONTRACT.

The active members of the two companies and their sunsel met at Washington on the last of July, 1885. Mr. Van Benthuysen hat previously asked the Depart. ment of Justice to bring suit to vacate the Bell patent ment of Justice to bring suit to vacate the Bell patent and Attorney-General Garland in person had referred it to the Patent Office. They knew that such a reference would take time, and they believed from the known course of the Interior Department that a reference to it would result in a refusal, so when Colonel Young had fully explained his views, their first effect was to get that petition recalled and absolutely withdrawn with milearing a trace, and then to get the Attorney-General either in person or by one of his subordicates, to order the suit without any reference and without anything more than a mere proforms in quiry by officers likely to be quite innorant of all telephone little flow. This was their object. They set about it and they accomilished it. But if they concealed their ways from the pulme, they did not disquise them from Attorney-General Garland. His letter to the President of October S, 1885, asys:

because they wanted to use the Government still to defeat an injunction motion that was to be heard on September 15 at Baitimere, they nevertueless atopped all their efforts for three weeks until Mr. Goote, who had been in the Northwest, returned to Washington and Mr. Garland was about to have. It is stated in the report that each of the petitioners had pending suits in which they could have proved against the B il Company all grounds tellovabuse the patent, and they could have proved against the B il Company all grounds tellovabuse the patent, and they could have made their own delences, in their own was, and hat them argued by their own counsel in the Supreme Court long before a new Government still could reach their argued by their own counsel in the Supreme Court long before a new Government still could reach their accordance to the Court long before a new Government still could reach their argued by their own counsel in the Supreme could succeed—they dill of the Pepartment of dustine to stop such a scheme-certainly not to lot lited for degree into it.

The next meeting of these parties was all memphis in the latter part of August, 1835, as soon as Mr. Goode show written pertius of the District Altoriers at Jackson, Fenn., and he wrote to Washington by the train that carried the papers had come; Mr. Goode replical that carried the papers had come; Mr. Goode replical that carried the papers had come; Mr. Goode replical that the suit be brought is accordance with the request, appointed Mr. Young and other special connect on the Papers they departed, went again the mext morning as and other special connect with the request, appointed the papers had come; Mr. Goode replical that the suit he brought is accordance with the request, appointed the papers and the washington by the train that carried the papers and come to the country of the papers and the washington by the reput the papers and counters, published in the newspapers that the deep country, which we had been controlled to the papers of the papers bear c

ring a sail.

Commenting upon Mr. Goode's share in the transaction, it is stated in the report that Mr. Goode was apointed to office in May, though not yet confirmed y the Senate. In June he went to British Columbia on pointed to office in May, though not yet construct by the Senate. In June he went to British Columbia on a mission for the Department, and appeared again at his office August 20. Mr. Gariand was then expecting to go away for an weeks' vacation. Mr. Goode's atatoment is that during the week they were both at the office Mr. Garland had no conversation with him of business matters at it would not be tolerated that private counsel and it would not be believed that Mr. Goode can have done so respecting the finerests of the United States. Mr. Goode states that he did not confer with the Chief elerk or any one about the request of the Dirict-Attorney on the subject of it. The abbject was new to him, and he was new in the office. It was his business to ascertain what the practice was in such matters; and if he had asked he would have found that he could not have granted the application within the office.

de states that he carefully read the papers.

They consisted of a mass—shiefly of manusick new makes 149 pages of print. In additions they occupied or h

tion to that there was a printed book of 300 pages, and he says that he side examined a number of legal authorities bearing on the scripest. Inasmude has he received these papers after 12 o'clock on Suptember 2 (doing all these papers after 12 o'clock on Suptember 2 (doing all the order to bring a auth before 11 o'clock on September 3, and devoted to them only such time as on a hot September day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could spare from his own duties as Solicitember day he could be a suptember duties of the same his spare his season his season

Mr. Garland's testimony and his undisputed acts show what he thinks is becoming for a Senator and a Cabinet Minister. He testifies that when the Pan-Electric scheme was first suggested by General Atkins: "I told bim I had never attempted to make any money at anything but law and poker; that I always lost at poker, but sometimes won at law; but I was willing to go into this

of the labors of

pany, with which all readers of THE TRIBUNE are fa miliar. He continues: "It should be remembered that the satents and stock, so far as the evidence shows, had little, if any, money value at that time-nothing, h fact, beyond a paper value. The evidence, I think, shows conclusively that at the time this agreement was entered into it was a purely speculative adventure, which might become important and valuable, or remain, as it then was, without value. I do not find any evidence whatever tending even to prove that the gentlemen who thus became connected with Dr. Rogers and his son in this enterprise ever anticipated or intended that the official positions some of them then held would or should be used in any way to affect legislation or other-wise to further or advance their enterprise." What inay have been Dr. Rogers's motive in associating these lead-ing Democratic politicians with him in the speculation doubt felt and believed that the reputations these gon-tiemen then had, electived in part perhaps from the posi-tions they occupied or had held, with their known

bility and integrity, sould be made useful in advancing the enterprise." Colonel Hale does not believe that the testimony shows that "there was anything in the obect, motive or intent of the gentlemen was became connected with the Pan-Electric Company which was in any sense immoral, dishonest or inconsistent with the duties of public men or citizans." Nearly two-thirds of Colonel Hale's statement r

late: to the opinions, decisions and orders aued by officers of the Government who, at the time, were invested in the Pau-Electric speculation, what suits have been instituted, the prob-able cost thereof, etc. Recurring first to Senator Garland's opinion of January 5, 1824, in favor of the validity of the Pan-Electric patents, Colonel Hale says:
"It is only necessary to say that the opinion of Attorney-General Garland was like that of any other attorney ney-General Gariand was like that of any other employed or retained by an individual. If the opinion were given or intended to be used in an attempt to sell the stock of the company, and to induce outsiders to become interested, either in the original Pan-Electric or ganization, or any of the sub-organizations formed in the different States, without disclosing at the same time the relations of its author to the comunprofessional, but certainly it had no reference to or connection with his then duties as a Senator. not appear that it was so intended and used or that any person was misled by it." Colonel Hale fluds that the demphis suft to annul the Bell patent was ordered by folicitor-General Goods upon the application of the District-Attorney at the instance of persons "interested in and representing" the Pan-Electric and other rival companies; that the suit was ordered without the cuatomary reference to tus Interior Department; when the matter was called to the attention of the President he, after consultation with his Cabinet, ordered the suit to be dismissed. Colonel Hale expresses the opinion that this order "was eminently proper fro almost every view that can be taken of the law much of it very intricate and unsettled, involved in such suits." "At the same time," continues Colonel Hale, "it may be said that there is no evidence lending to show that the Solicitor-General was governed and actuated by any improper or unworthy motives, even if it be held that he was mistaken as to some of the legal questions involved." In Colonel Hale's opinion the evidence is " overwhelming and con clusive" that Mr. Garland had nothing whatever to do with the bringing of the suit. "On the contrary it is conclusively established, and without any conflicting testimony, that when similar applications were made testinony, that the left for his home in Arkensas, he emphatically and even sternly refused to emphatically and even sternly lotted have anything to do with them, or even to talk about them, giving as a reason that he was interested in the Pan-Electric Company." Attention is called to the fact that the Attorney-General paid no heed called to the fact that the Attorney-General paid no heed to the application of Dr. Rogers for the bringing of a suit and ignored his application for a position in the Department of Justice, which Colonel Hale thinks "may account, in part at least, for the doctor's anosequent and present hostifity to the Attorney-General." Colonel Hale refers to the attempt to secure legislation to authorize the Attorney-General to institute suits to annul patents and concludes that neither Mr. Gariand nor Mr. Harris exerted any influence in research to it. He declares that the efforts of Gariand, Harris and others to secure the appointment of one of their Pan-Electric partners as Electrican of the House were not improper and were abandoned as soon as it was suggested that such an appointment might havite criticism.

but law and poker; that I always lost at poker, but a sometimes won at law; but I was willing to go into this sometimes won at law; but I was willing to go into this time if the thought it offered any good inducements."

He describes his views of the "thing" to be "simply the association of five or six very imprentions men will be associated when the describes his views of the "thing" to be "simply the association of five or six very imprentions men will be the wholl to develop possible associated when the describes his views of the "thing to be a simply in the same of the colorest life that the simply make the bear of the science. He did not advertise the label given has not wanted, to guide the person to whom it was addressed. He was puttered in order to indicate, and with the which went to his pocket, upon the view that in the sound and Sonthwest men would be lived the described his secondates that it was a case for a specialist, and when the specialist.—ac. Commissioner of Fatents Marben-decided in other way, Mr. (arilland's "opinion" continued to be addressed as the secondate that it was a case for a specialist, and when the specialist.—ac. Commissioner of Fatents Marben-decided in other way, Mr. (arilland's "opinion" continued to be addressed as the cover. At the head of the Department of Justice, and not the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates had not the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates as ked, for the strength to deny what his associates as the form of the proper to the stock he kept. But it was not the lowest to the strength to deny what his associates as ked, into the lowest to the strength to deny the strength to the strength to deny the strength to the strength to decide the streng

MAKING UP DEFICIENCIES. IGNORING A JUDICIAL DECISION-GARLAND AND

GOODE TO BE CRITICISED. Washington, June 29 (Special) .- The general dedicioncy bill reported to the House to lay calls for \$6,062,845, which is nearly \$1,400,000 less than the estimates already submitted, to which additions are trade simost duly. If the bill should become a law without increase, it would carry the total deficiency appropriations of the session to an amount exceeding \$13,000,000.

The chief departmental deficiences in the pending bill are: \$366.355 for the Treasury, \$5,672 04 for the ments is appropriated \$682.216; Dis rict water supply, \$555,000; payments of claims autited by accounting

officers of the Treasury, \$2,442,937.
The buil fails to appropriate the \$1,500,000 estimated as necessary to meet the expenses of the Government as preceding the transportation over non-substituted branches of land grant railroads. The exclusion of the last item is in flat deflance of a judicial decision which requires cash payments in such cases. Of course the mandetyre of the appropriations committee will not save the Government one dime, but it may prespone until next year, if successful, the "evil day" of payment of an honest debt. The item for the bepartment of Justice will probably provoke a dwely decate, in which the Administration of that Department will be handled without gioves. A good many Democrats in the House believe that the expensive literation recently, began to overturn the Bell felephone patent for the benefit of the Pah-Alcetric and some who are inclined to admit the explication recently, as without legal warrant; and some who are inclined to admit the existence of the authority hold that the Department of Justice should not have instituted proceedings which will cost several hundred thousand delians, if proceeded to final judgment, without first obtaining from Congress specing authority for the expenditure. The cost of previous telephone sitigation in private suits warrants the expectation that a final decision will not be reached in the pending softs at a cost of less than \$300,000 to the Treasury of the United States. defiance of a judicial decision which requires cash pay-

MORRISON ON THE RANDALL BILL.

Washington, June 29 (Special).-There is considerable difference of opinion among the Democratic pembers of the Ways and Means Committee as to the best course to pursue in regard to the Kandall Tariff b but this difference is expected to disappear after a comparison of views. Mr. Hewitt is now said to be of the epiaton that the bill should be reported adversely. To a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day Chairman Morrison anid : "I am in favor of considering the bill in committee, and reporting it to the House afterward. militee, and reporting it to the House afterward. We can keep what good things are in it and aid other good things to it. And we can take out the things we don't like. I saw in the newspapers an estimate of the effect of the bin, if it should become a law, upon the revenues on the basis of last year's importations in which it is figured that the het reduction of customs revenue would be some \$8,000,000. Final estimate is wine of the mark. On the basis of last year's importations there would be a net increase of \$5,000,000 in customs instead of a decrease.

"DARK LANTERN DICK."

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Special) .- Representative Giover, of Missouri, caused some excitement on the Democratic side of the House this morning by tures in the freasury Department a resolution offered by h m on June 21 which relates to Rienard D. Lancasterhim on June 21 which relates as "Dark Lantern Dick"— who was appointed Surveyor of the Port by President Cieveland at the earnest solicitation of Sensior Vest and other Democratic politicians against the protest of many reputable citizens, Democrats and Republicans, many repulable citizens, Democrats and Republicans, of St. Louis. Mr. Giover's resolution is supported by a mass of occumentary evidence tenoing to show has Lancaster was a member of the St. Leuis. "Whitsey King," was guity of defrauding the Government out of \$24,000, and that he also defrauded the oreditors of a brankrupt corporation of which he was the freestret. Laucaster owes his hickname to his peculiar methods in politics. Chairman Lowry, of the committee, pleaded that he had not been able to get the members together

to consider the subject. After a lively discussion, he was granted more time to deal with the matter. WRESTLING WITH THE APPROPRIATIONS.

ARMY, POSTAL, PENSION AND AGRICULTURAL BILLS

PASSED-OTHERS DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Special).-Chairman Randall does not push the Sundry Civil bill with his usual energy. On the contrary, he dawdles to an extent which indicates that he is willing to waste time. At the prese t rate the bill will not pass the House before Thursday night, and to-morrow is the hast day of the fiscal year. A good deal of time was consumed to-day in the discussion of items relating to the public lands in the discussion of items relating to the public lands service, and among them as amendment by Mr. Springer to increase from \$90,000 to \$200,000 the appropriation to prevent depredations on the public lands. Mr. Hiscock made a brick speech in which he charged that the extension increase demanded was to emplie. "General" travagant increas: demanded was to enable "General Sparks to distribute appointments more liberally among Democrats in districts represented by Springer and other patriots, most of whom stubburnly opposed the reasonable appropriations asked by the committee when the Republicans controlled the House. The new appointments would be made regardless of the Civil Service law. Of course, Mr. Springer deuted that he had ever harbored a thought of "patronage" and declared that his sole desire was to protect the public domain. An hour was devoted to general debate on the items for the support of the Geological Survey, which important branch of the public service was briskly attacked and warmly defended. Mr. Hapburn, of Iowa, criticised the items appropriating an aggregate of about \$29,000 for new furniture for the Executive Mansion, for the care of the greenhouses at the White House and for general in cidental expenses. What, he asked, could the present nead of the Administration, welded, as he was to Jeffer sonian simplicity, want with \$29,000 for furniture and flowers! Mr. Randall remarked that the bill appropriated \$16,000 for repairs and furniture for the Execu tive Mansion, while in 1883 \$20,000, and in 1884 \$25,000, had been appropriated for a like purpose; so that the committee was in the line of Jeffersonian simplicity. Next year perhaps it would do better. The committee should remember that there was a very abla housekeeper at the White House now. [Laugater and applaque]

committee should remember that there was a very able housekeeper at the White House now. [Laughter and applease.]

The House agreed to conference reports on the Pension, Army, Agricultural and Postal Appropriation bills. On that last named the Senate recedes from the amendment which authorizes the Postmaster-tieneral to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service, when the can be combined in one route, where the foreign office is not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic office, on the same terms as mining steamboat service, The Senate also recedes from the foreign mail service amendment knownas the "Subsudy" amendment. The Senate to-day concurred in the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill and Pacific Railroad Act, and then took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. A brisk discussion occurred over an amendment to the last named measure giving the State Department some items not granted by the House. Some slighting mention of Chief Cierk Hunter was made by Mr. Cockreil, to which Mr. Evarts replied. This bill then went over until to-morrow. Conference reports on the Post Office Appropriation bill and that for the Agricultural Department were agreed to. Mr. Allison said the two houses would be obliged to morrow to pass a joint resolution extending the appropriations of the current year until the Legislative bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, the Sundry Civil bill, and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill anould become laws.

RANDALL AND HOLMAN AT ODDS. A LUDICROUS SCENE-NEITHER WANTS TO POSE AS A REPUBLICAN.

Washington, June 29 (Special).-Randall and Holman were "out" to-day for a short time, and their conduct provoked unbounded merriment. Skipper Randali had been beating against contrary winds all day and the progress of his Sundry Civil bark was so slow that he because impatient. He moved that all debate on a pending amendment be closed in fifteen seconds, but Holman wanted sixty seconds. Horman was fairly beaten a dozen to ore. Nevertheless he de-manded a quorum, and he and handall were appointed

manded a quorum, and he and handail were appointed tellers. As they marched down to take their places, the skipper was closely followed by the great economist. Randail stepped on the Democratic side of the aisle, and so did Hotman. Randail, half turning, motion to his follower to take the Republican ade of the a Holman democrated, and a apple of langhter swept over the douse. The Houser became impation, and tried to push Randail across the aisle, but the solid Pennsylvanian braced himself until he could turn upon Holman, when he growled: "Don't you try to crowd me, sir," and the House roared again, Both men by this time were he a white heat. It Holman qualied before the flashing eye of his master, and after a moment's hestiation stepped across the aisle. Randail extended his hand to arise that the language and the coaton when tedars take their a se, but Holman declined it with a gluin shake. The heal and jerked his own hand beling him. and it with a glum stage to the beautiful or of the two

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SMITH'S CHANGE.

TO SE A RALEBOAD C MPANY—GOVERNOR
If 4P-ON HIS PROBLED SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (S) mad. — Assistant
Secretary Smith's respectation, amounted to-day, cased a genuine surprise. Said Mr. Smith this aftercased a genuine surprise. Said Mr. Smith this aftertions of tacing!

Brighton Beach Sching-proceed by were nearly all exdefent. He has done good work at this meeting. The
Monmouth Park Association shadle engage him. The
report that Mr. McDowell will start at Monmouth
Seems too horized soile.

First Race—Pursa 5500. Speciat Wrights A. Milk
Seems too horized for the proserved fors, july a fact of the presition of facing!

Mr. Callwell's starts yester lay were nearly all exdefent. He has done good work at this meeting. The
monmouth Park Association shadle engage him. The
report that Mr. McDowell will start at Monmouth
Seems too horized for the property of the property of the property of the proyer, 120 B.

Washington beach seems of the property of the prop Secretary Smith's resignation, amounted to-day, parent cased a counte surprise. Said Mr Smith this after-yes, moon: "By resignation is in the hands of the Press." dent. I shall remain he muttil to-morrow, when I expect that the hame of will be sent to the taking this stop after due deliveration. My relations made tro b however, is that I cannot remain here for three years longer, my business would probably be lost to me. I have accepted an offer Company to be their solicitor, and shall probably go to St. Paul to dve."

present Governor of South Carolina, Hugh Smith Thomppresent (ic removed South Carolina, Hugh South Thompson, Precisely what filmess Mr. Thompson brings to his new post it, a dilutant to say. He is not a banker, nor has he had any experience in disancial matters. His first public office as teat of South Carolina, to which he was elected in 1876. He had the office for two terms, and in 1882 was elected towernor, and re-elected in 1884. Mr. Thompson if about fifty years of age, and as a matter of course served asticely in the Conteleracy. After the war he engaged in teaching, and was the principal of an academy.

overriding the President's vero.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Special) .- The veto of the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines River lands is likely to be the first of many to be overthrown by Congress. After two days' debate the Senate, by a vote of 34 to 15, decided to-day that the President had no good cause for vectors this Interior, \$840,460 for the Post Office, and \$273,112 for the Department of Justice. For courts of claims judg-publicans voting in the negative and a large number of Democrata also voting in the affirmative. Mr. Everts again spoke to-day supporting the President's attitude. again spoke to-day supporting the President's attitude. He was followed by Mesars. Althon and Wilson; and, as the result satured, their views prevailed. The vote in detail is as follows:

Year-Althon, Heek, Berry, Blackburn, Blafr, Call, Cameron, Chace, Cockrell, C.ke, Conger, Dawes, Eustia, George, Hale, Harrison, Hoar, Ingalis, Jones of Arkansas, McMilin, Mahone, Manderson, Makey, Mitchell of Oreron, Palmer, Pinnb, Riddleberger, Saayer, Sewell, Eberman, Spooner, Feller, Waltunki, and Wilson of Iowa-34.

Nays-Brown, Butter, Colquitt, Edmunds, Evarts, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, McPhorson, Miller, Platt, Ransom, Vance, Vest and Whithorne-15.

THE PRESIDENT AND FITZ JOHN PORTER. WASHINGTON, June 29 (Special).-The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter reached the President this morning. Friends of the vindicated officer sought to secure an immediate signature to the bill, which the President, it is understood, resented. He wished to inquire into the merits of the bill, he said. This is not to be taken as an indication, however, that he will veto it. At the White House this afternoon it was said that the President would undoubtedly give his assent to the bill.

WASHINGTON NOTES Washington, Tue aday, June 29, 1886. BILLS SIGNED.-The President has approved the act to legalize the incorporation of National trades unlons; the act granting a transing privilege to Jana Grant; and the bill to pension the widow of Commodore A. A. A TREASURY APPOINTMENT.—The Acting Secretary of

the Treasury to-day appointed James C. Truman to be emel of a division in the Fifth Auditor's office, vice Mr. Scanian, resixued.

THE MACKEREL INTEREST.—The Senate Committee on Fisheries heard statements to day on the subject of the House bill faing a "close time" for mackers, in which has shall not be caught by some nets.

TO KETIER GENERAL AVERILL —Senator Miller to-day

introduced a bill to aumorize the President to place the name of Major-General Averill on the retired list, with rank and pay of Brigadior-General.

MANAGERS OF SOLUTERS HOMES—The Senate to-day

passed the resolution appointing General Sewell and others managers of sodder's homes.

NO REASON KNOWN FOR A REMOVAL.

NO REASON KNOWN FOR A REMOVAL.

K. B. Sharretts, the Post Office Inspector whose resignation has just been asked for by the Post-master-General, has been connected with the service for Eventy-fear years, or about as long as the office has existed. He was for many years in charge of the existed hickness for many years in charge of the existed hickness at Elmira. He was a special security fine Post Office Department white that office existed within the last year the division of which Mr. Sherrets was to charge has been abolished and he has been one of the inspectors attached to the New-York division and has reported at the head quarters in this city. He had deek room in the Post Office at Rochester and his time was chiefly occupied in Investigating complaints against offices on the lines of various rationals to take state. No reason for his removal is known at the Inspector's office in this city.

FINDING A DAMAGED BOAT. A cat-rigged sailboat, with one side stove in and some lish lines banging to it, was found drifting in Burtis's abity yards, at Conover-at., Brooklyn, yesterday. It is painted white cuside and green inside. The mast is gone. MISS WOODFORD BEATEN.

TROUBADOUR WINS THE GREAT BACE.

THE TIME PAST AND THE CONTEST EXCITING. Wherever turfmen gathered on Monday evening and yesterday morning the engrossing subject of taik was the special race between Mas Woodford and Troubalour. Kentucky and the West, with the Pennsylvana decegation also, were confident that Captain Sam Brown's Pittsburg stable would triomph with the big bay son of Lisbon, while New-Yorkers, Brooklynites and other Eastern racing men railled to the colors of the great Brooklyn stable and asserted with emphasis that the winner of the Suburban would be unable to defeat the bonny brown mare. Many reports were in circulation that Troubadour was coughing and was now much interior to his Suburban day form, but the friends of Captain Brown, his trainer and the lockey Fitzpatrici declared that the colt's cough was only triffing and that it would not affect his speed. They were right, as the first half mile, run in fifty seconds, the mile in 1:414, and the mile and a furiong in 1:54% proved beyond cavil.

Miss Woodford's graceful head never reached Troubacour's massive crest at any time in the run of a mile and a quarter. Troubadour took s slight lead instantly after the fall of the starting flag and went off at a lively pace. But Miss Woodford's nose was by his neck in the first furlong. As they dashed around the first turn Troubadour gained slightly, but in no part of the race was his lead more than a length, and on the backstretch the mare crept up inch by inch until her nose was again at the big colt's neck, when they award down the long gentic curve after passing the post which marks the beginning of the last half mile. McLaughlin was com-pelled to give the mare several stinging touches with the lash before the homestretch was reached, and enthusi-astic partisans of Troubadour began shouting, " Troubadour wins"; "The colt has it"; "Troubadour beats the mare"; "Troubadour walks in," and other exultant cries. But their faces blanched and their tongues cries. But their faces blanched and their tongues trembled as they saw the mare with a despairing raily of her remaining speed force nerself up to Troubadour's shoulder half a furlong from the line, and Fitzpatrick began riding and waipping Troubadour with all his might. Under this strong pressure the colt again put forth his full strite, which had best slackened, and exerting the last reserve of speed in his powerful frame, he outrae the more and won the great race by a length

in the fast time of 2:08%.

It was a big crowd that was present, though no se large as on Suburbar, day, and there was abundance of enthusiasm and excitament. The successful colt was pleutifully cheered and his rider was pressed upon by a jubifant throng of triands, who tried to carry him from the track on their shoulders. But he broke from them and ran to the safe seclusion of the jockeys' room in the

in occurred and no occurred in the track on their shoulders. But he broke from them and ran to the safe seclusion of the jackeys' room in the club house.

Both Troubadour and Miss Woodford were heavily backed. At one time one was the favorite and then the other, when the beiting opened Miss Woodford was preferred at five to four on, but so much money was put on Troubadour tata after a time the bookmakers bet ten into an each. At the start Troubadour was slightly the lavorite in most of the betting books at let a nine on each. At the start Troubadour was slightly the lavorite in most of the betting books at let a nine on each. At the start Troubadour was slightly the lavorite in most of the betting books at let a nine on each. At the start Troubadour was slightly the lavorite in most of the betting the favorite in the lavorite in most of the betting the favorite in the lavorite in most of the betting the favorite in the lavorite in most of the start. Although Troubadour was supported so generously in the betting the sympathes of the creat majority of the spectators, men, women and children, were plainly with the merce. If she had won there would have been a wild jubilation.

Some extravagant admirers of the cold claimed that he won easily. The race-course is no place for them. Their propor sphere of activity is in the bartoons where they are a scustomed to see through glasses darkly. Any one who failed to note that Troubadour was pushed to the inflict of his powers was either bind of his completely flackstone's definition of an Histor. "One who had never from his birth attained unto the enjoyment of the smallest particle of understanding, and who the law presument will over attain unto any."

That black demon Pontiae captured the first race easily, as was expected, and Little Minch ran second. The owners of Little Minch were reported to have backed him to beat Pontiae. If that report is true, their match the soil at the coil had shown in his previous ra

W. Dary's b. g. Feeter 3.5.
W. B. Grate's b. g. Fieter Paylor, 5, 117. (Fit. C. A. Garup's b. g. Waward, 3, 97. Sor, 3 So....

Mr. Lavingston's b. c. Electricity, by Virgit Mary Martin

Mr. Livingston's b. c. Electricity, by Virgil Mary Martin (9) (Bender) 1
Ganley & Co.'s b. g. Nat Goodwin, 94 (Bender) 1
Ganley & Co.'s b. g. Nat Goodwin, 94 (Bender) 2
L. McMahon's b. c. Ai deed, 195 (Banifon) 3
L. Oston's bl. c. Lay May 92 (Lattiched) 0
W. moy's ch. g. Hannbal, 95 (Martin) 0
Dwyer 1970s, b. F. Rossilad, 25 (Martin) 0
Dwyer 1970s, b. F. Rossilad, 25 (Martin) 0
Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Nat Goodwin 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Nat Goodwin 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Nat Goodwin 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lee deep 1, Nat Goodwin 5 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 6 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 6 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 7 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 1 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Lay May 6 to 1, Hearting 5 to 1, Hearting 6 to 1, Hearti

Betting—10 to 9 on Troupadour, even money against Miss Woosfiord.

The two went off evenly, but Troupadour drew away a little mach by mish until, at the end of the drest furiong, as they passed the stand, Frontadour was half a length to the lead. This or microsced in the next furiong until the mare's pretty head was at his dank. This pair mine was run at a hot pace—in fifty seconds. On the backstretch the mare gamed stradily, and five furiongs from the unish she was at Troubadour's neck. She hung there for a quarter mise but on the lower turn McLanghin berau to use the wanp and the hearts of the mare's riends sank. From badour had not test touch of winp or squart at the head of the homes, retich and was then a length in the lead. But when both had their heads turned straight home for the list struggle the mare onner McLanghin's desperate driving and whipping began to gain. Fit patrick shin seemed condicat, but as he reached the final half turinag Troubadour feit the effects of the tremendous pace and shortened his strike a little forcing fluggatines to the whip. Both jockeys were now driving and tabling their months both using all their energy and all their skill, it was a desperate amiss, took the cost and the mare wanted to give it up, but troubadour raided under the whip and won the race by a length. The time of the first mine was leafly and of the mile and a turinag libba.

got off in front and Herbert was soon showing the way an was never overtaken. Colonel sprague was at Herbert's heels for helf a mile and then gradually lost ground birathaper was beaten before the homestretch was reached. Strathager was beaten before the homestretch was reach Salconer, the favorite, went up from an obscure position third Nage at the head of the long lower turn, but could keep up the salcone Banana showed some promise as the entered the last Sugrier mile out quickly died away. Unand war Eagle mane Not bid for victory at the furious point Herbert shoot them of Nad won, ridden out vigorous with whip and spur, by half a ten "the Una B. second, for innerths before War Kagie, Banana a poor Nageth and Paicon fifth. Herbert was entered at \$2,000. He was bounded \$2,005.

LAST DAY OF THE JUNE MEETING. HORSES THAT SHOULD WIN AND GET THE PLACE TO-DAY.

The Coney Island Jockey Club winds up its June meeting to-day. It has been an exceptionally brilliant one and the executive committee members are congratulating themselves upon their success in their to-day, seven races being on it. The first race is for the Farewell Stakes. Pontiae should win with Jos Cotton second. The second race is a handleap, 1's miss. The Pairfax Stable ought to score its first victory in this race, for Unrest should win it. Groundler is likely to get the place.

The Good-Bye Stakes. & mile, for two-year-olds, comes third. Trement is in it without a penalty. Others have weight off, but it would be hard to pile weight on Trenont or take weight off the others so as to make them equal to Tremont, and he must necessarily win easily.

La Juive is almost as sure for the place. The fourth race is the Spindrift Stakes for three-year-olds, 14 miles. Dew Drop, taking her last year's form as an evidence of her ability, should win, and The Eard, even with Fisher up, ought to give her a lively chase and get second place. The selling race is likely to fail to herrain, and Hock and Rye should be her closest attendant. Rock and spining race is facely to fair to herrain, a flock and flye should be her closest attendar The Dwyers should capture the aixth race with the great little horse from Martin, while Wekham ought beat Fecumseh for the place. Swift is so fast just no that size ought to catch the judges eyes first in to Vendor attacks, but Brambleton will be close on her ne-and should get the place. The entries are as follows: FIRST RACE-PAREWELL STAKES, SPECIAL WEIGHTS. 7

MILE. Owner. Name. Sirs. Age.
Dwver Brothers Pontag. Pero Gomez. 5
Green B. Morris. Favor Pak Malloy 4
Lorust Stable. Thackeray Great Ten 5
J. T. Williams Joe Cotton. King Allonso 4 SECOND-HANDICAP. 138 MILES. Weight Name, 106 Pilot 106 Grenadier. THIRD-GOOD-BYE STAKES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS. 4 MILE Name, Sire, W.
Tremont, Virgi.
Electricity, Virgi.
Lady Primrose The Ill Used.
Strideawy, Glenmore.
La in ve. Mortener
Resale June, King Alfonso.
Ittilia. Alarm. FOURTH-SPINDRIPT STAKES, THREE-YEAR-OLDS, MILES. FIFTH-SELLING. 74 MILE. Weight Name,
107 Baton Rouge,
102 Lirzie Mac,
101 utestring,
101 Mas Daiy
100 Hermitago,
98 Bessie H. -HANDICAP, 114 MILE Weight, Name. 112 Unress 110 Windsail SEVENTH-VENDOR STAKES. 1 MILE Weight Name.
109 Phil Lewis
102 McBowin
106 Frankie I
90 Quincy
13 Islette
90 Whizagg.

RACES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 29 .- There was fine weather and a large attendance a Washington Park to-day. The track was fast. Forcest and Kausas fell in the fourth race, Forcest breaking his leg and having to be shot George Withers, who rode him, was badly stunned by his First race-One and one-sixteenth miles. Betting:

Jim Dongias 8100, Sir Joseph 875, Finality \$50, field \$140. Jim Dongias won easily by half a length, Jun Gray second, Exile third, Gleaner a very close fourth, True, 1: 4719. Mutuals paid \$20 50. Second race-One mile, Betting: Kennebec \$100

Second race—One mile, Betting: Remarket 3000 Ed Gliman \$100. Mary Ellis \$85, field \$300 Clones won by one length. Warfellow second, Ed Gli-mae third. Time, 1:44. Murnais paid the field \$13.50. Third race—The Lekeside Staace, 8 mile. Betting: Cortona's entry, Ross, Grants D. and Jennie I. \$100, Wary \$15, Neilie B \$50, field \$75. Wary won, Grants D. second, Neilie C. third. Time, 1:024. Mutuals paid \$26.90.

Way \$35, Nette B \$30, hed \$75, war, was, or an are second, Nette C third, fine, 1:024. Matuals paid \$26,00.

Fourth race—One mile heats. First heat, betting; Forrest \$100, John A. \$35, Buly Gilmore \$80, field \$200, Bootblack won easily by four leagues, Buly Gilmore second, Sovereign Pat third, Warsign fourth. Time, 1:434. Matuals paid \$27.80.

Second heat—Betting: Bootblack \$100, John A. \$60, Buly Gilmore won by six metres, Bootblack second, Sovereign Pat third, Time, 1:424. Mutuals paid the field \$9.50. Buly Gilmore \$75. Billy Gilmore won easily by two leagths, Bootblack \$75. Billy Gilmore won easily by two leagths, Bootblack second. Time, 1:47. Mutuals paid, \$11.30.

Fifth race—Steeplechase. Betting: Disturbance \$50, Russinook \$30, Worth \$28, field \$95. Weilington won easily, Bucepains second, Worth a bad third. No time, Mutuals paid, \$12.60. The next race day will be Thursday.

PLAYING FOR THE ACTORS' FUND.

The actors who have adopted baseball as an afternoon pasting played another game at the Pole Grounds yesterday. Instead of improving, the Comedians and Tragedians seem to do worse the more they play. The receipts yesterday were \$125, which will go to the Actors' Fund. The nines played under the names 

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES. KANSAS CITY, June 29 .- The New-York

nine won to-day, but only after a hard battle. The New-York nine owe their success to superior batting. The score was as follows: New-York 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-3 Kansas Ity 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 Base hits—New York, 10; Kansas City, 6. Errors—New York, 5; Kansas City, 4. Pitchers—Welch and Wintney. Umpre—Mr. York.
Louisville, June 29.—The Brooklyn club played in

fine from again to-day and defeated the Louisville nine casily. The score was as annexed: 

ST. Louis, June 29.-The Metroplitans batted with little-effect to-day and fell easy victims to the superior playing of the champions. The score was: 

Base hits St. Louis, 11; Metropolitan, 5; Errors St. Louis, 5; Metropolitan, 7; Pitchers-Caruthers and Custiman, Unipersonal, Waish. CHICAGO, June 29. - To-day's game was a surprise,

The Philadelphia players bunched their hits in the fourth inning and the four runs scored gave them the game. The score was: Base nits Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Errors Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Pitchers Clarkson and Ferguson. Un-pire-Mt. Quinn.

nre-Mr. Quina.
Detroit, June 29,-The Washington ciub defeated the Detroit nine to-day owing to Barr's excellent pitching. The Wolverines made only four hits. The score

Base hits-Detroit, 4; Washington, 8. Errors-Detroit, Washington, 8. Pitchers-Baldwig and Barr. Unpur-Mr. Gadhey.

Mr. Gadney.
At St. Louis-Boston, 11; St. Louis, 4.
At Pittsburg-Pittsburg, 7; Athetic, 2.
At Cincinnati-Cincinnat, 12; Baitimore, 1.
At Rochester-Rocuester, 7; Oswego, 1.
At Urica-Utica, 11; Hamilton, 4.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Though the attendance was not remarkably large parter by the substance of the substance was not remarkably large parter by the substance of the substance was not remarkably large parter by the substance of the substance was not remarkably large parter by the substance of the substance was not remarkably large parter by the substance of the substance was not remarkably large parter by the substance was not remarkably large parter by the substance was not remarkably to the substance of the substance was not remarkably to the substance of the substance was not remarkably at the substance of the substance was not remarkably at the substance of the substance of the substance was not substance of the substance of the substance was not substance of the substance of NEW-JERSEY STATE TEXNIS TOURNAMENT.